MINISTER STEVENS UPHELD.

HE ACTED FOR THE BEST INTERESTS OF

HIS GOVERNMENT. BLOUNTS CONCLUSIONS ALL RESICUED.

ONLY IN ESTABLISHING THE PROTECTORATE IS STEVENS'S COURSE CRITICISED-REPUBLICAN

SENATORS DISSENT FROM MR. MORGAN'S VIEW AS TO THE AUTHORITY FOR THE & "PARAMOUNT" ONE'S APPOINTMENT

-NO VOICE UPLIFTED IN

Washington, Feb. 26.-The long-expected repart of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on the results of its investigation into the circumstances attending the Hawaiian revolution was submitted this afternoon by Mr. Morgan, the committee's chairman. As has been generally surmised the report now made public is more than mildly critical of the Hawaiian Mr. Blount and Mr. Willis with the deposed Queen policy of the Administration, and must be taken as violative of international law and unwarranted policy of the Administration, and must be taken put a final and definite end to President Cleveland's hope of dragooning the Democratic majority in Congress into an approval of the fantastic and blundering programme of monarchical restoration attempted to be enforced in

secret by himself and Mr. Gresham. Mr. Morgan takes too broad and enlightened a view of this country's relations with other powers of the American system, and has shown genuine Americanism to warrant the belief that mere personal and partisan advantage he ould stoop to aid in the effort begun in the Houst to exonerate the Administration from all blame for its Hawaiian blunders by assailing under a previous Republican Administration. Great pressure was brought to bear on the Alahama Senator by the friends of the President to induce him to join in the "cuckoo" chorus of exculpation and apology and to follow the lead of Chairman McCreary of the House Foreign Affairs Committee in advocating some vague and general measure of Presidential indorsement. That Mr. Morgan should have withstood the effort within the party to extract from of the Senate, some declaration which "whitewash" the whole record of the President and Secretary Gresham in their dealings with Liliuokalani and the Provisional Government does credit at once to his personal independence of character and to his firm devotion to those convictions of sound and progressive Americanism in foreign policy of which he has been for many years a rather solitary exponent within the ranks of Democratic states

The other three Democratic members of the committee who were supposed to represent the anti-"cuckoo" feeling in the party, Messis, Butler, Turple and Daniel, were won over to sign the minority report, which Mr. Gray, the sole reputed friend of Lilluokalani on the committee, had drawn as frankly as he dared in exculpation of the President's unfortunate diplomacy But Mr. Morgan, preferring to maintain political consistency and personal self-respect, put his name with these of the four Republican mem bers to a report which rejects as worthless the whole fabric of evidence on which the restoration policy was based, and plainly declares that the only logical outcome of that policy-the res-

toration of Liliuokalani by armed force-would

its total failure to absolve it from any serious charge of "irregularity." The President's theory that he had been constituted an arbitrator between the Queen and the Provisional Government, with power to upset the one and restore the other, having been punctured by President Dole's decisive refusal to accept results of this self-assumed arbitration, and the failure of the President to enforce the decision in the only way possible to enforce it—by the use of the marines of the Philadelphia—Mr. Morgan judges leniently the actual results attained, and adopts the conciliatory view that "arbitration" with the President meant simply an intention to offer the friendly assistance of this Government in the pacification of internal disputes in the Hawalian pacification of internal disputes in the Hawalian Islands. No formal "bregularity" is therefore found in Mr. Cleveland's policy, as, luckily for its author, it miscarried at every critical point.

THE PRESIDENTS POLICY DENOUNCED. The appointment of Mr. Blount as "Para mount" Commissioner is accepted and defended by Mr. Morgan as proper and regular, though the other signers with him denounce it in their additional statement of opinion as unconstitutional and without warrant in law. They also decline to judge Mr. Clevelant's Quixotic restoration scheme simply by its empty practical results, and denounce most vigorously the spirit and purpose of the Presidential programme, the execution of which as contemplated would have involved this Government in grave violations of international law.

international law.

The minority report, signed by Messrs, Butler, The minority report, signed by Messrs, Butler, Turple, Daniel and Gray, is notable for what it says. It is confined to a simple censure of Minister Stevens's alleged "interference" in behalf of the revolutionists in Hawaii. Not a word is uttered in defence of the elaborate scheme of restoration undertaken by the President as a great "moral duty," Mr. Gray, one of the signers, in his recent speech in defence of the Administration reterated his belief that the restoration of the Queen was the only honorable course that could be pursued by this Government after the indefensible interference of Minister Stevens. But to-day's report is as ominously silent about the moral duty of restoring the Queen as it is about every other feature of the programme which Mr. Willis tried to execute. Its there one "moral obligation" for Mr. Gray and his fellow "cuckoos" when appearing as apologists for the President, and another when they deal on their own responsibility as legislators with exactly the same political and diplomatic conditions? they deal on their own responsibility as legis-lators with exactly the same political and diplo-

SUBSTANCE OF THE REPORT.

MR. MORGAN BELIEVES THAT ELOUNT DID THE BEST HE COULD, BUT WAS NOT ABLE TO GET AT THE FACTS.

Washington, Feb. 26.-A volume of nearly eight hundren pages (exclusive of maps) was laid before the Senate to-day, representing the testimony taken

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SENATE REPORT ON HAWAII. by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and their findings of facts thereon, under a resolution directing them to inquire whether any, and if so what, irregularities have occurred in the diplomatic Intercourse between the United States and Hawaii in relation to the recent revolution.

The report of the majority of the committee was prepared by the chairman, M. Marran, of Ala-bama. It exhaustively reviews the faces, the laws and the precedents, justifies Mr. Stevens's action. excepting in claimlar a protectorate, and finds nothing irregular in the appointment of Mr. Blount, but in effect says the evidence taken by the com-mittee under more favorable circumstances leads the committee to different conclusions than those Which he formed. POINTS RAISED BY THE REPUBLICANS

This report is concurred in as to all its essential indings by the Republican members of the commis-

tee, Senators Sherman, Frye, Dolph and Davis, making, with Mr. Morgan, a majority of the committee They characterize it as an exceedingly able docu-ment, but they dissent on five points. First, They condemn the appointment of Com-missioner Blount as acconstitutional.

Second. They say the executive orders placing the Navy in the harbor of Honolulu under the orders of Mr. Blount or Mr. Willis were without the uthority of law.

Third, That the order of Blount to Admiral Sker ett to lower the flag was unlawful ami susceptib of being construed as unfriendly to the Provisional Government, and they regard the intercourse of Fourth, They consider that the President had no right to reopen the predetermined question of the legality of the Provisional Government. Fifth, They regard any discussion of the personal

ntentions or good faith of either Mr. Blonni or Mr. Willis as immaterial, inasmuch as what they was simply the performance of a task plainly commanded of them by this Administration.

REPORT OF THE DEMOCRAT MINORITY. The report of the minority, signed by Senators
Butler, Turple, Daniel and Gray, without denying
or conceding the correctness of other parts of the
report, dissents from that part of it "which declares
flowing the Provisional Government with the Provision that the only substantial irregularity in the conduct of Mr. Stevens, the late Minister, was his declara-Hawali." While exempting from consure Captain Wiltse of the Boston and his officers because "their Hawati." position was one of extreme delicacy and difficulty. and we appreciate their anxiety to afford protection to the lives and property of American citizens," they add: "We cannot avoid the conviction that the inopportune zeal of Minister Stevens in the the inopportune Zeal of Annisar project of annexation of the Sandwich Islands to Was C the United States caused him to exceed the proper limits of his official duty and of his diplomatic relations to the Government and people of these islands. His conduct as the public representative of this Government was directly conducive to bringing about the condition of affairs which resulted in the overthrow of the Queen, the organization of the Provisional Government, the landing of the I nited States troops and the attempted scheme of annexation; and upon this conclusion his conduct is seriously reprehensible and deserving of public cen-

Senators Butler and Turple file a supplemental report, in which they say that while the question of annexation was not submitted to the committee except incidentally, they think it not improper to say they are heartly in favor of the acquisition of these islands by the United States in a proper manner, but not by taking advantage of internal dissensions for which they believe the United States in some manner responsible.

STEVENS DID HIS DUTY.

The views laid down by the majority of the com-mittee are exactly on the lines foreshadowed in these dispatches. The report says:

"The precise hour when, or the precise conditions under which, the American Minister recognized the Provisional Government are not matters of material to assist by his recognition in the termination of the interregnum, so that citizens of the United States might be safely remitted to the care of that Government for the security of their rights. He gave to them the protection they had the right to demand, and, in respect of his action up to this point, so far as it related to Hawali, his opinions as to annexation have not affected the attitude of the

toration of Liliuokalani by armed force—would have been a violation of all constitutional restrictions and a confessed act of war.

The majority report, drawn by Mr. Morgan and signed also by Messrs. Sherman, Dolph, Frye and Davis, is a long and closely argued review of the evidence taken before the committee, going, as it does, minutely into the history of the revolution to prove that the information furnished the President by "Paramount" Blount was wholly misleading and untrustworthy, and necessarily involved the policy built upon it in speedy confusion and failure. The Alabama Senator in the main defends Minister Stevens's conduct in cordial terms, though he disapproves, as did the Harrison Administration, of Mr. Stevens's premature proclamation of the protectorate. As to the record made by the present Administration in Hawaii, Mr. Morgan considers its total failure to absolve it from any serious charge of "irregularity." The President's theory that he had been constituted an arbitrator between the Queen and the Provisional Government or Captain by the Hoscomittee, and authoritative, and had continued without interruption or modification up to the provent time. It may justly be claimed for this act of recognition that it has contributed greatly to the maintenance of peace and order in Hawaii and to the provision of the promitting and the provision of the properties of peace and order in Hawaii and to the provision of the properties that the was in fact, the author and promoter of a revolution in Hawaii which involved the destruction of the entire Constitution and a breach of her solemn can't this seed to the theory that she was, in fact, the author and promoter of a revolution in Hawaii which involved the destruction of the entire Constitution and a breach of her solemn gath to observe and support it and it was only after she had ascertained that she had the provisional Government with the constitution of the provisional force of the United States and dated the 18th day of January, is not, in the opinion of

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE PRESIDENT

"But the President of the United States, giving attention to Liliuokalani's claim that this Govern-ment had alarmed her by the presence of its troops into the abdication of her crown, believed that it was proper and necessary in vindication of the honor of the United States to appoint a commis-sioner to Hawali who would make a careful insoner to Hawaii who would make a careful investigation into the facts, and send the facts and his conclusions to the President for his information. The commissioner, Mr. Blount, went to Hawaii under circumstances of extreme embarrans meat, and executed his instructions with impartial care to arrive at the truth, and he presented a single care to arrive at the truth, and he presented a single of which he thus acquired. In the agilated state of opinion and feeling in Hawaii at that lime it was next to impossible to obtain a full, fair and free declaration in respect of the facts which attended this revolution, and particularly was this difficult to obtain from the persons who actively participated in that movement.

"The evidence submitted by the committee, in addition to that which was submitted by Mr. Blount, having been taken under circumstances more favorable to the development of the whole truth with regard to the situation, has, in the opinion of the committee, established the fact that the revolutionary movement in Hawaii originated with Lilinokalani, and was promoted, provided for and, as she believed, secured by the passage of the Opinion bill and the Lottery bill through the Leuislature, from which she expected to derive a revenue sufficient to secure the uitimate success of her purpose, which was distinctly and maturely devised to aboish the Constitution of 1857, and to assume to herself absolute power, free from constitutional restraint of any serious character.

the other."

Mr. Blount asserted that he had seen Liftuokalani only twice the first interview lasting two or three minutes and the other not twice as foun, and President Dole knew of those interviews. When Mr. Blount was asked if he had information from the Blount was asked if he had information from the United States Government he fore he left Hawait of any parases to restore the queen, he retains:

"I never dreamed of such a thing as the reinstatement of Lilinokalani. I never heard it suggested until my return to the United States. I had a talk with the Secretary of State, and the inclination of his mind was that the circumstances created to reinstate her. I make all from the Secretary of State that the President had not any opinion—was thinking the matter over.

Mr. Blount related the visit of Secretary of State has the President how the latter from Minuster Steven daded November 20, 1822, wherein Minuster Steven daded November 20, 1822, wherein Minuster Steven daded November 20, 1822, wherein Minuster Steven daded November at the Foreign count of his yunifican as charmen of the Foreign decident Committee. Mr. Faster expressed a design had Mr. Blount would endage of annexation, Democratic party to the appoint of annexation, Democratic party to the appoint of annexation, Democratic party to the support of annexation of the foreign of the health of the public.

Minuster Stevens, in the course of his hearing, the public.

dition which the President believed was necessary in order to arrive at a just conclusion regarding the state of affairs in Hawaii. Many preceding the state of affairs in Hawaii was each of the Chief States of the United States show that the Sense of the United States of the United States of the United States of the President may give them.

"An authority was intrusted to Mr. Blanth to end to the form the American flat from the Government and building in the protectorate which had been an anounced in that country by Minister Stevens and also to remove the troops from Hondidia to the steamer Boston. This particular and also to remove the troops from Hondidia to the steamer Boston. This particular and the protectorate which had been an anounced in that country by Minister Stevens, who was continued as Minister Stevens, who was continued as Minister Stevens, who was continued as Minister Stevens and the state of the United States at Hondidia to the steamer Boston. This particular is the state of the United States and Hawaii and the state of the United States and Hawaii and the state of the United States and Hawaii and the state of the United States and Hawaii and the state of the United States and Hawaii and the state of the United States and Hawaii and the state of the States was an any other lawful and while state of the States was an any other lawful and had been an anounced in the state of the States was an any other lawful and the regarding there in any diplomatic or naval officer. There may be a question as to the particular the state of the States was an any other lawful and the recognized state of the States and Hawaii and the recognized



ares shows, and its pretensions of an entire country and people, an entire country and people, in circumstances the President of the circumstances that be information the Chargement was not sufficiently and the country of the count

testimony which accompani-the evidence of Commissions other Stevens is of considerab

mony continues:

"I said nothing at all, I had no authority at all from anybody on the subject, and I dil not think I ought to be talking especially to a gentleman who came fit there talking about a m vement of that sort. I thought be was a pretty upgen sort of a person, and thought no more about it."

He declared that after he reached Hawaii the situation was rather painful to him. It was most important for him to take no pecilion, one way or the other, because the simplest using he might do

on. Blaint said he did not receive any instruc-except those in writing from the Secretary interactions and the did not receive any instruc-except those in writing from the Secretary interactions and the Secretary of expressed the opinion that there was no inle of international law that he thought jus-hoisting the American flag, the establishment is American protectorate there, and ris idea that it ought not to be continued. But I cheef from bin that that was a matter large-ing discretion. There was no desire to make change if it involved bloodshed. In asked he the chairmen if his judgment in any wise affected by a desire either to de or prevent or relard amexation. Mr.

fount wid.

"I would hate to think so, I had the idea that
was to conduct myself in decemy and pursue
he liquity with fidelity. I was, therefore, overthe inquiry with fidelity. I was, therefore, overthe in I kept from their social life. I did not inlimate any opinion to these people one way or

mate any opinion to the control of t

"Frogs trying to swell into Oxen." That is what we are reminded of by the claim put forth for various plasters with holes in them, that they are "as good as Allcock's Porous

Plasters." You know this claim to be false, yet often a druggist, anxious to sell an article that is going slow." will persuade you to buy, instead of an Alteoex's, something else which does you no good, and

may do great harm. You cannot afford to trifle with your health. Only the ourest ingredients are used in

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They are the highest result of medicinal science and the standard external remedy of the world. Don't be deceived by imitations.

States very largely, if not entirely, the disposal of THE PEERS MET HALF WAY. ACTION OF THE COMMONS ON THE PARISH COUNCILS BILL.

ONE OF THE LABOUR COUNTY DESECTED .

London, Feb. 26.—The House of Commons to day took up again the Parish Councils bill, which had been returned from the House of branches of Parliament.

A division was first taken on the Lords' amer dment enabling parishes of from 250 to 500 inhabitants to dispense with parish councils, and it was rejected, 212 to 161. This is the amendment offered by Lord Salisbury last Friday in the House of Lords. The House then considered the other Sallebury amendment, which provided that the parish councils might choose only one-third of the trustees of local charities. Despite the Earl of Kimberley's statement that the Government would reject it, this amendment was passed by a cote of 72 to 35 in the House of Lords hast Friday evening. All the Radicals and many Liberals in the Commons were in favor of simply cancelling the alteration made by the Poers, and restoring the proposal giving the councils full powers over local charities. Joseph Chamberlain, leader of the Liberal Unionists, supported by Arthur J. Balfour, leader of the whole Opposition, averted a conflict on this point by moving a compromise, to which the House ultimately agreed. This compromise was embodied in the epitonal mot obligatory) provision that the majority of the trustees of the local charities might be nominated by the parish council. The Government accepted this comprosite to the Russian treaty. the other Sallebury amendment, which provided

local charities might be nominated by the parish council. The Government accepted this compromise without heditation.

The amendment made in the House of Lords by the Duke of Devonshire, leader of the Liberal Unionist Peers, was considered next. This amendment was to cest in the county council the control of the compulsery purchase of allotments under the Allotment act, and the hiring of land. According to the original measure submitted by the Government, such control was to rest with the parish councils. This evening, however, the Government accepted the Duke of Devonshire's plan, and the House agreed to the change.

change.

The sitting was then adjourned until Thurs day, when Parliament will be prorogued.

BOME OUTRAGE IN A PISA THEATRE. NO ONE INJURED A HARMLESS EXPLOSION OUT

SIDE A HOTEL IN PARIS. Rome, Peb 26. In the course of a theatrical per formance in Pisa last night a petard was thrown through one of the windows near the stage. It ell into the pit, where it exploded with a loud report. Nobody was burt, and the orchestra averted panic by playing the national anthem.

a panic by playing the national anthem.
Paris, Feb. 26. A supposed bomb exploded outside of a hotel in the Boulevard St. Denis last night, but no one was injured nor was any damage done to property. The explosive material was contained in a small tin box. The police arrested a man on suspletion of having thrown the bomb, and upon examination the liming of his overestal was found to be burned. The prisoner insisted that the bomb had been thrown at him by a stranger, who immediately fled. His story was believed and he was released.

leased. In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Lasserre introduced a bill providing that all trials of Anarchists shall be held with closed doors. Marpeaux, the Anarchist who mortally wounded Police Inspector Colson with a recolver on November 39, was tried for burglary to-day and was acquitted. He denied that he was an Anarchist and protested that he shot Colson merely because the bedievemen was arresting him for a crime which he had never committed. Marpeaux will be tried to morrow for having killed Colson.

MONTE CARLO VACHT RACE POSTPONED. Monte Carlo, Feb. 26.—The steam yacht race be-tween the Namouna, owned by James Gordon Bennett, the Roxana, owned by Prince Leuchten-

MR. TERRELL DID NOT THREATEN IT. Constantinople, Feb. 26.—A statement has received with publicity recently that Alexander W. Terreli United States Minister to Constantinople, had re-United States Minister to Constantin-ple, had remonstrated in severe terms with the Porte against the treatment by the Turkish authorities of Atmentans who had become critizens of the United States. The published article further said that Mr. Terrell had threatened to request the Government to send two warships to the seche of the outrages alleged On behalf of Mr. Terrell, the interpretar of the United States Legation has called upon the Porte and repudiated the statements published, expressing the American Minister's deep regret at their appearance. The statements campion French sources and had no foundation in fact.

SWINDLED TRADESMEN OUT OF \$50,000. Paris, Feb. 26.—The Paris edition of "The New York Herad" says that a person calling himsel Prince Toozcoswaren has selected in swindling Stench and German Jeweilers and other tradesine o the extent of \$250,000, and has fled, it is believed o America. Though it was supposed by many is acquaintances that he was a spurious nobleman



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inquiry has revealed the fact that he is a member of an old Belgian family. His favorite method of obtaining the confidence of his victim was by in-dustriously spreading the report that he was soon to marry a Russian princess of fabrious wealth. Warrants have been issued in Peris and Brussels

REBEL STEAMER AT RIO SUNK

THE VENUS'S MAGAZINE BLOWN UP BY A SHELL DROPPED BY A SAILOR.

A HOLE TORN IN THE SIDE OF THE VESSEL WHICH SOON FILLED AND WENT DOWN-THE CREW RESCUED-THE VENUS

WAS COMEARDING A GOV-ERNMENT FORT.

Copyright; 1834 : By the United Press. Rio Janeiro, Feb. 23, via Montevideo, Feb. 26.-The insurgent steamer Venus was off Engenho Island early this morning, bombarding the Government fort at Madama Point. Her ammunition was stored in a magazine constructed with bags of sugar piled high from the floor and about seven feet thick on every side. A sailor who was taking a shell from the magazine dropped it on the floor The shell exploded and the magazine was blown up. The sailor who dropped the shell was killed instantly and several other men were injured. Everything near the magazine was wrecked and a hole was torn in the side of the vessel. She began tilling at once, rolled slowly to starboard, and soon afterward went to the bottom. The crew were saved by small boats from the insurgent steamer Jupiter.

Several newspapers published at once a story to the effect that a shell from the Government fort at Madama Point exploded the Venus's imagazine. As matter of fact, however, the fort had not fired a single shot in the half-hour immediately preceding the explosion. of sugar piled high from the floor and about

THE NEW YORK NOW BENHAM'S FLAGSHIP. AGENCIES: Washington, Feb. 26.-The State Department has elved a cable message from Rear Admiral Benham, at Rio, reporting that he has transferred his flag from the San Francisco to the New-York, than from the San Francisco to the New-York. The reason for this change is not given by the Admiral, but it is apparent at the Navy Department that he wishes to allow the San Francisco a chance to go outside the harbor while the yellow fever exists there. When the case of yellow fever supeared on the Newark, Admiral Benham ordered that vessel to Rio de la Plata, and sent the New-York, the Detroit and the Charleston outside the herbor thes, leaving only the flagship San Francisco near the city.

ATTACKED AND ADVOCATED BY

debate on the Russian treaty.

against the treaty, his utterance being the first | the larger towns. cehement denunciation of the measure. Russia, politically. Did the Government, he asked, suppose that this treaty would modify Russian hostility? If this was the idea which influenced them in submitting the treaty and pressing its passage, they were making a great mistake. It was a grave error to afford assistance to a ountry which was unfriendly to Germany, while Germany's real ally, Austria, lost all the advantage she justly expected to obtain from a ommercial convention. It was deplorable to see German industry fall upon its knees before "Holy Russia." The ultimate result of the concessions granted to Russia, though commercial enterprise might be temporarily benefited, would be disastrous to German interests as a whole. Count von Mirbach closed his speech by proposing to Preiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, said that German industries, although prospering under the eco-nomic order of things in other countries, could

nomic order of things in other countries, could not renounce the Russian mark t. He contended that the prices of grain would not be so much altered by the reduction of the tariff on Russian corn as to injure materially German agricultural interests. Continuing, he said the treaty was a characteristic mark of the present European commercial policy. The Government desired the

characteristic mark of the present European commercial policy. The Government desired the Reichstag to examine the treaty only from an seconomic point of view. The Conservatives, he declared, were wrong in bringing political mortives into the discussion.

Count von Moltke, Free Conservative, speke at length against the treaty; and Dr. Rickert, leader of the Radical Union, answered him. Herr von Kardoff, Free Conservative and Agrarian, suggested that the House consider at the same time with the treaty the expediency of a sliding scale in the tariff on grains. This suggestion was accepted by the Deputies.

DID NOT CALL CRISPI A LIAR. THE TTALIAN PREMIER EXCITED OVER A SUP-POSED INSULT FROM DEPUTY IMPRIANT IN THE CHAMBER.

Rome, Feb 26 -An exciting incident oc the Chamber of Deputies to-day, which at one stage promised to lead to a personal encounter. Signor imberiant interpollated the Government on the Porato incident, in which he declared the soldiers

Premier Crispi denied this, saying that the best sources of information agreed that the sobliers were attacked, and that they fired only in self-defence. Signor Imbriant violently disputed the Premier's assertion, and reflectated his former statement throwing the blane on the soldiers. Premier Crispi, thinking that he heard, the word Tiar' from the lips of Signor Imbraini, interrupted him, and cried: "I can only protest here, but outside of the Chamber I will answer you." Signor Imbraini denied having used the offensive word, saying he had only charged that lying information had been sent to the Premier.

THE AMERICANS FOR STRICT QUARANTINE. Paris, Feb. 26.—Several Paris newspapers remark with surprise that the United States with surprise that the United States delegates to the International Sanitary Conference oppose every proposal to relax quarantine restrictions and sup-port all measures tending toward more exacting regulations of immigration. The delegates from other Powers are said to have become convinced that the American representatives wish to use the resolutions of the Conference as means of repres-sing emigration from Europe to America.

VIGOROUS MEASURES AGAINST FODISILAUL London, Feb. 26.-The Government is in receipt of dispatches from Admiral Bedford at Bathurst reporting the renewal of operations against Chief Fodisilah. Another expedition, composed of 100 soldiers, with a field gun, destroyed the stockades around the villages of Sukutta and Busamballa. Referring to the recent reverses sustained by the Referring to the recent reverses sustained by the British, Admiral Bedford says the troops reached the landing-place on their return before the tide had risen sufficiently to enable the boats to reach the shores to take them on brard. While thus between the devil and the deep sea, they were attacked by the natives from under cover.

A strong contingent of the marines will leave Portenouth on Wednesday to reinforce the British command at Bathurst, Gambia. A vigorous campaign is to be conducted against Chief Fodisilan.

TWENTY-FIVE RUSSIAN WORKMEN KILLED. St. Petersburg, Feb. 26.-A frightful boiler explesion occurred in a large iron foundry in Alexandrovsky, five miles southeast of this city, on Saturday. Twenty-five workmen were killed out-right and ten were injured, some of them fatally. The foundry buildings were completely wrocked.

FRAGMENTS OF FOREIGN NEWS. Paris, Feb. 25.—A duel was fought to-day between M. Papillard, a writer on the staff of the "Libre Parole," and M. Gustave-Adolphe Hubbard, member of the Chamber of Deoutles for Seine-et-Oise, in which the latter was wounded. The duel was caused by an article written by M. Papillard reflecting on Deputy Hubbard.

Constantinople, Feb. 26.—The Sultan is confined to his apartments by illness. He was unable to-day to receive Sir Philip Wodehouse Currie, the recently appointed British Ambassador.

London, Feb. 26.—Later dispatches from Port Louis show that the tornado which passed over the Island of Mauritius last Thursday did not cause nearly as much damage as was at first reported. A passenger train, consisting of an engine and nine cars, was blown from the Port Louis bridge

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Paris, Feb. 26.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day voted 185 to 2 to invalidate the election of M. Daniel Wilson as a member of that body.

OBITUARY.

JUDGE JAMES T. WILEY.

Judge James T. Wiley died Sunday night at his home, in Elizabeth, N. J. The cause of his death was peritonitis. He was one of the lay judges of Union County, and was appointed by Governor Green in 1889. His term was to end this year. He served four years as postmaster of Elizabeth during Mr. Cleveland's first Administration, and was a candidate last year for the same place. He served a term as Commissioner of Taxation for Elizabeth refer the treaty to a committee of twenty-eight. prior to being made postmaster. Judge Wiley was born at Mountain Bridge, Columbia County, N. J., in 1822, and for several years was chief sales Lathrop, Ludington & Co., this city, and J. A. Garrick & Co., drygoods merchants. He aboth in 1839, and took an active part in politics, serving a term as School Commissioner; several years in the City Council, part of the time as its president, and in 1809 he was elected State Senator president, and in 1863 he was elected State Senator from Union County, serving one term. His first political office was that of postmester, in North Galway, under President Polk. He was a Free Mason of nearly fifty years standing,, and an active fireman for several years. He leaves a willow and two daughters.

WILLIAM HIMROD.

William Himrod died on Sunday at his home, No. 20 Union-st., Brooklyn, and eighty. He was born in Ovid, N. Y. In 1847 he removed to New-York and embarked in the produce commission business, and later became interested in flour mills in Newlater became interested in flour mills in New-York, Carthage Landing and New-Brunswick, N. J. He aidest in founding the Corn Exchange. Later he was engaged in life insurance. He was a resident of Brooklyn for forty-six years, and was connected with the Westrainster Presbyterian Church. The funeral will take place to-day, and the bursal will be at Somerville, N. J.

JAMES M. LAWS.

James M. Laws died at his home, No. 627 Pa-James M. Laws died at his home, No. 627 Pavonia-ave. Jersey City, yesterday, He was seventy-eight years old and the oldest member of Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, on the Heights. For more than forty years Mr. Laws had a monopoly of the street sprinkling business on the Heights, and had become wealthy. He leaves two sons. One of them, who lives in Schenectady, is to be married to-day, and it was decided not to inform him of his father's death until after the wedding.

SIR WILLIAM MEREDITH.

Quebec, Feb. 26.-Sir William Meredith, ex-Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the Province of Justice of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, died to-day, aged eighty-one years. Sir William was born in Dublia, Ireland, and came to Canada in 1824. He was admitted to the bur in 1836, and was made Queen's Couns', in 1844. In 1839 he was raised to the Superior Court bench, and sub-requently to the Queen's Bench, and on the death of Chief Justice Howen, in 1895, he was appointed to the Chief Justiceship, which office he held until 1834, when he retired owing to falling health. In 1835 he was knighted.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Haverhill, Mass., Feb. 26.-Harrison L. Plummer, aced eighty years, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Haverhill, died yes-terday. He was born in Haverhill, but spent a considerable portion of his life in Europe, where he gained great celebrity as a portrait painter. He painted the portraits of the King of Naples and of people of distinction in England, Italy, Germany and other countries. He returned to Havernid five years ago. His wife, whom he married in Lon-don, died there in 1857. He leaves two daughters-Mrs. George King, of Rochester, N. Y., and Miss Louise Plummer, of Haverbill. Hartford, Feb. 25.—General William H. Green, &

well-known resident of this city, seventy-two years old, died yesterday of blood poisoning, succeeding a fall. He had been prominently connected with the Cuit Patent Fire-Arms Manufacturing Company for about forty-five years, and was intimately associated with Colonel Samuel Colt in the early

associated with Colonel Samuel Colt in the early development of the industry. He was formerly quartermaster-general on the staffs of Governors English and Ingersoll. He leaves a widow, a son and a daughter.

Ocnon, Me., Feb. 28.—Walter Balentine, M. S., professor of agriculture in the Maine State College, died this morning of pneumonia, after a short illness. He was a graduate of the Maine State College, class of '74 and was highly esteemed.

Lafayette, Ind., Feb. 25.—Colonel Jasper M. Dresser, sr., died suddenly at St. Augustine yesterday, and fifty-six years. He was born at Litchfield, Mich., and came here in INS3. He was a lawyer by profession, and served as president of the Underwritters' Association of the Northwest, being well known in insurance work. He was chief of staff under General McClernand, and commanded Dresser's Battery.

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